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Swedish Patent No. 123-138

Translated from Swedish by the Ralph McElroy Co., Custom Division 2102 Rio Grande, Austin, Texas 78705 USA

Code: 268-5884-3.

SWEDEN

PENT NO. 123-138

Description published

by the Royal Patent and

Registration Office



CLASS 5 a:41

Granted on September 9, 1948

Term of Patent from Jan. 30, 1945

Published on November 9, 1948

Application No. 767/1945 on January 30, 1945. Supplement: one drawing.

SVENSKA SKIFFEROLJEAKTIEBOLAGET, ÖREBRO
A process in the gasification of oil-bearing shale rock in situ while supplying heat through channels bored in the shale rock.

Inventor: F. Ljungström

The invention refers to a process of producing shale oil, based on the heating of the shale rock without prior quarrying of the shale, in which process the oil-bearing gases produced by the heating are removed from the rock through channels bored in it. During condensation through cooling, those portions of the gases that constitute the shale oil are then separated from said gases.

When heating a shale rock and during degasification of gas-forming substances that are present in the rock a certain quantity of material is transported away, which material in a gaseous state thus leaves the rock in a manner similar to that occuring in degasification of pit coal or wood, for example, and in all such cases a more or less porous structure of the original material remains. The remaining material, provided it consists of coke or charcoal, has because of its porous structure extraordinarily large surface area within reach of the gas. It is now known that the shale coke also, that is in this case the degasified shale rock, has a porous structure with very large surface area within reach of gases. The shale coke unlike ordinary coke or

charcoal has at the same time a very high ash content, that is a residue of incombustible components, and with regard to Swedish conditions this amounts to about 70% of the original weight of the shale. The shale-coke contents include various iron compounds, for example, and quite a few other components that in contact with different gases are suited as catalysts for influencing reactions in the gases.

In direct degasification of shale rock during continuing production of shale oil very large volumes of heated and degasified shale rock are created, mainly consisting of shale coke which remains unmoved in its various strata but which through the degasification has become transformed into one large porous mass that allows gases to move in all directions. If thus approximately 15 m³ of rock mass is used for each m³ of oil, then, for example, a porous shale rock of 300,000 m³ is formed during one year in the production of 20,000 m³ of shale oil. During the actual gasification procedure of the shale oil a slowly progressing heat front is arranged in the shale rock where both instruments for heating (electric heating elements) and outlet channels for removal of the gases are gradually put into action.

The object of the invention is to use the large porous shale-coke mass formed in this manner as a catalyst for initiation of certain desired chemical reactions within the same, all with the intent of producing various substances with the co-operation of the catalyst in question. The gas channels mentioned are utilized in this process, after they have finished serving as outlets for the shale-oil gases, also for supply of gases to the shale rock. At the same time other such channels can be used as outlets for the synthesis products that have been produced within the shale rock with the co-operation of the shale coke catalyst. A portion of the channels thus forms inlets to the shale coke, and other channels serve as outlets from the same, at which gases that are inserted into the rock under pressure in one place can be led away from the same in another place. Gases then come into contact with the surfaces of the

catalyst and are affected by these in a manner determined by the chemical and physical conditions at hand.

The invention will be more thoroughly described below with reference to the design for implementation of the process shown in the example on the enclosed drawing, at which time other qualities characteristic of the invention also will be indicated.

Figure 1 shows more or less schematically a shale rock, arranged for production of shale oil, in vertical section.

Figure 2 shows a diagram indicating the temperature distribution within the shale rock.

10 on the drawing indicates a number of heating elements that are installed at regular intervals in the shale rock 12, on which is overlaid a stratum of limestone 14 and possibly a layer of soil 16. A number of exhaust channels 18 are connected to gas outlets 20, drilled through limestone and shale. The heating elements 10 and the exhaust channels 18 are synchronously arranged in rows one after another at an angle with the plane of the drawing. The gas outlets 20 belonging to such a row are connected to a manifold 24 via the connecting pipes 21 and shut-off and control valves, respectively, 22 , 23. A larger manifold 25 for a number of manifolds 24 unites these in turn with a condenser 26 and a spray tower 27 in which the shale-oil gases are cooled in a standard manner and separated from condensable oil components to the greatest possible extent. The condenser 26 which can also consist of or include, respectively, equipment for other chemical treatment of shale-oil gases, for example, separation of sulfur or other by-products in these, includes a pipe 28 connected to a storage tank for the oil 30. A pipe 32 from the tower washer 27 also leads to this tank. From a branch pipe 34 some of the uncondensed gases can also be led off through a pipe 36 into which is installed a valve 38, to be used for fuel or other purposes. Another portion of the gases flows through a compressor 40.

In a section of the shale rock, bordered at a right angle to the plane of the drawing by the plane through the lines $\underline{42}$, $\underline{44}$, the pyrolysis, that is the new formation of shale gases occurring through heat supply, is considered to be finished. The heat supply to the elements $\underline{10}$ has consequently been interrupted here. For the moment, a section of the shale rock, bordered by the lines $\underline{44-46}$, is extracted instead. The heat wave is accordingly assumed to move in the direction of the arrows $\underline{48}$. The line $\underline{50}$ in Figure 2 represents the temperature distribution in the two sections. At line $\underline{44}$ the temperature can reach a value between 350 and $\underline{400^{\circ}\text{C}}$, preferably $\underline{380^{\circ}\text{C}}$. During the process according to the invention the temperature falls in the direction towards line $\underline{42}$.

While the channels 20 in section 44-46 serve as outlets for the shale gases extracted in this section, at least one row of such channels, that is situated at the rear edge of the section 42-44, as seen in the direction of the path of the heat according to the arrows 48, and which has been given the designation 52 on the drawing, has been connected to the backpressure side of the compressor via a manifold 54. In the gas channels 52 the gases coming from the pipe 34 are thus forced to flow back to the already degasified shale rock in the area between the lines 42 and 44. Some of these gases flowing back can be led off through an outlet 56 and a manifold 58 from the outlet channel 60 in this area, in order to be utilized or recycled, respectively, to the pipe 34 after suitable treatment by condensation or washing or other processes. Possibly, the channels 60 can be connected to the junction pipe 24. During continued flow within the porous strata of the shale rock in the direction of the arrows 48 the rest of the gases can contact shale rock within the sections 44-46 where shale rock heating is in progress and where during the pyrolysis shale gases are consequently led off through the gas channels 20. By obtaining a sufficiently high pressure increase in the gases after the compressor 40 these can thus be made to flow in a circuit with two different branches, partly a circuit connected to the passages 56, 34 and the section 42-44in the shale rock, partly a circuit including passages 18,34 and both

sections 42-44 and 44-46 within the shale rock. According to the invention, such gases which through cooling, condensation and washing are freed from the oil are thus made to flow through the shale rock where they among other things can contribute to more expeditions transport of oil gases from the shale rock to the condenser installation by the flushing effect that such gases will produce. However, besides this flushing effect another effect is also referred to according to the invention. In all oil production with degasification directly in the shale rock some losses always arise through gas leakage within the rock up towards the ground surface, because of the overpressure that prevails in the rock during degasification. Cracks exist here and there in the rock, and the overlaid limestone is in itself not completely leak-free. A smaller portion of the produced oil gases will therefore gradually leak out through leakage in cracks in the ground on top of the shale rock. Already desgasified shale rock is filled by a compressor with gases where the oil has already been extracted according to the invention. The leakage that still results in connection therewith will in this way consist of leaking gases that do not contain any oil. Owing to this the advantage is gained according to the invention that oil losses through leakage in the ground surface are reduced.

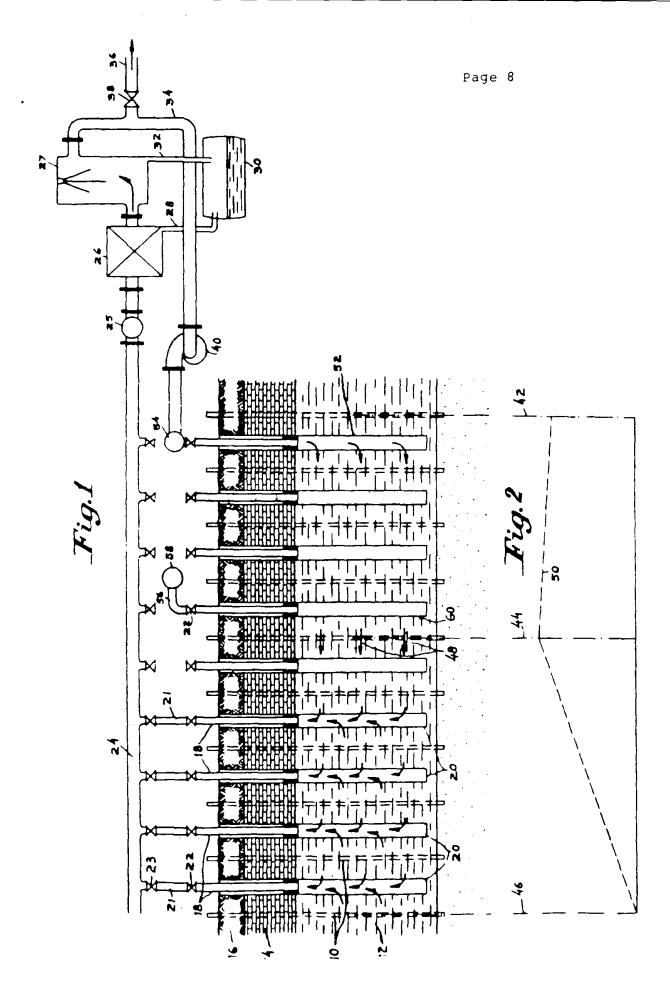
When extracting oil from shale it can be assumed that depending on the temperatures and pressures at which the pyrolysis takes place, as well as depending on the rate at which the shale is heated, the pyrolysis is carried out under conditions regulated by physical and chemical conditions, so that different substances are formed in a quantitatively balanced ratio to one another. As an example it can thus be assumed that 20% of the formed pyrolysis gas consists of hydrogen, a certain portion of said gas of methane and other closely related hydrocarbons, and that finally the oil-forming hydrocarbons will amount to a smaller portion of the total gas volume because of their higher molecular weight.

The actual pyrolysis process is of such a complicated nature that at present it cannot be explained in a satisfactory way, but the practical result indicates that a certain ratio between the different hydrocarbons always is present. As can be seen from above, the gas returned through pipe 34 to the shale rock is proportionately richer in hydrogen and light hydrocarbons than the original pyrolysis gas from which the heavier hydrocarbons have been extracted. In the presence of the large porous mass of shale rock as a contact substance and where pyrolysis progresses slowly within very large volumes, the surplus of hydrogen and lighter hydrocarbons in the recycled gas will according to the invention affect the pyrolysis in the direction that an equilibrium strives to be reinstated similar to the composition of the pyrolysis gas originally extracted. This condition could probably most closely be compared to hydrogenation, but, according to the invention, the very high pressure under which such a hydrogenation is normally carried out are replaced, in this case with an enormous contact surface area in the catalyst, which makes it possible to achieve an approach to equilibrium ratio between the different reactions during pyrolysis in a reasonable time. More coal is then bound to the hydrogen added through the reintroduction, through which the carbon remaining in the coke is diminished to the advantage of a quantitative increase in the oil-forming qases.

According to the invention the gases from which the oil has been extracted first pass through a porous rock mass where the oil has already been driven off. In this process the said gases are preheated, after they during the passage through the condenser and spray tower have been cooled to a low temperature that in practice remains about 0° or lower. The already degasified shale rock and the waste heat that has been left behind in this hot rock after the pyrolysis are thus partly utilized for preheating the circulation gas participating in the pyrolysis. Since the heat content of such a gas is relatively low, the quantity of gas that is circulated can according to the invention and depending on the circumstances be selected so that its volume amounts to one or several times the volume of the gas newly formed in the pyrolysis. In this way the mechanism of reaction which

has been indicated above is facilitated in such a manner that equilibrium in the different reactions does not have to be nearly achieved because of the large surplus of lighter hydrocarbons and hydrogen, that is available in the pyrolysis. Through this richer gas circulation the condition also emerges that such hydrocarbons that are in the border area for the gasification more easily can be led away from the shale rock by means of the richer gas circulation. The heaviest hydrocarbons that without circulating gas remain and are coked in the rock, will probably therefore wholly or partially be forced to move along with the general gas flow by means of gas circulation. According to the invention new possibilities are thus created by introduction of a circulating gas in already heated shale rock to obtain a richer production of the coveted pyrolytic liquid hydrocarbons. Finally it is conceivable that the large rock body of hot shale coke through which the circulation gas flows on its way to the pyrolysis area in the shale rock because of its enormous dimensions and with that associated catalytic activity to a certain extent directly allows a hydrogenation of hydrocarbons closely related to the coke, that have remained in the same, through which the loss of residue in the form of coke is reduced.

Instead of the pyrolysis gases according to above other gases, for example producer gas, can be considered for accomplishment of different desired chemical reactions with assistance from the porous hot shale.



Patent claims: [for clarification, retyped from original text.]

Translation of the claims of Swedish Patent Specification 123-138 Swenska Skifferoljeaktiebolaget, Örebro, Sweden.

- 1. A process in the gasification of oil-bearing shale rocks in situ while supplying heat through channels bored in the rock, characterized in that when a shale portion has been degasified by means of pyrolysis and has become porous gases are introduced in said portion, while it is still warm, through other channels bored in the shale rock than the heat supplying channels, and that said gases are of such kind that they in the meanwhile are subjected to chemical reactions without combustion, the shale rock acting as a catalyst.
- 2. A process as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that at least a part of the gas formed during the pyrolysis is recycled into the shale portion after that its oil-bearing constituents has [sic;have] been removed by condensation or washing with cooling.
- 3. A process as claimed in claim 1, characterized by that the introduced gas by means of a compressor is caused to flow through a portion of already degasified warm shale rock to be introduced in another rock portion wherein oil is being recovered.
- 4. A process as claimed in any of the claims 1 to 3, characterized by that a part of the recycled gas is discharged from the shale rock before it has reached the zone, wherein the degasification of shale is taking place, while another part is passed also through this zone.
- 5. A process as claimed in any of the preceding claims, characterized by that the gases are introduced into the shale rock through the channels serving as gas outlets during the pyrolysis.

PATENT Nº 123138

SVERIGE

KLASS 5 a:41

BESKRIVNING

OFFENTLIGGOORD AV KUNGL

PATENT- OCH REGISTRERINGSVERNET



BEVILIAT DEN Y SEPTEMBER 1948 PATENTIID FRAN DEN 30 JAN 1945 PUBLICERAT DEN 9 NOVEMBER 1948

Ans den 6 1945, nr 767 1995

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Hartill en ritning.

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SVENSKA SKIFFEROLJI, AKTH BOLAGET, OREBRO.

Sätt vid förgasning av oljeförande skifferberg in situ under tillförande av värme genom i skifferberget upptagna kanaler.

Uppfinime: I Ljungstran

Uppfinningen hantor sig till ett sätt att framstalla skifferolja, baseral på uppvarninnig av skifferberget utan foregående utbrytning av skiffer, varvid de genom uppvarninnigen framkallade ofjetorande gaserna avlagsnas ur berget genom i delsamma anbragta kanader. Ur gaserna frånskiljas dårpå sadana delar av desamma, vilka utgora skifteroljan, under avkylning genom kondensation.

Vid uppvarmningen av ett skitterberg sker vid avgasningen av dari betintliga gasbildande substanser en boiltransport av en viss maternilguangd, som alltså i gastorm avgar ur berget på liknande satt som t. ex. vid av, exning av stenkol eller ved, och i samtliga dessa fall kvarstar en mer eller mindre poros stom? me av det ursprungliga materialet. Det kvar-Tilivande materialet, darest det består av koks eller trakol, har gedom sin poroša struktur utomordentligt stora for gasen atkomliga ytor. Det har nu visat sig, att även skifferkoksen. d, v. s. i delta fall det avgasade skifferberget, har en poros struktur med mycket stora ytor, tkomliga för gaser. Samtidigt har skitferkoksen i motsats till den vanliga koksen eller trakolet en mycket stor askhalt, d. v. s. rest av icke brannbara beståndsdelar och speciellt for svenska förhållanden uppgår till omkring 70 % av den ursprungliga skiffervikten. Skifferkoksen innehaller bl. a. t. ex. olika järnföreningar och en het det andra beståndsdelar, som i kontakt med filka gaser aro agnade att i egenskap av katalysator paverka reaktioner i gaserna.

Vid direkt avgasning av skitferberget uppstår under fortgående framstållning av skitferolja myckel slora volymer av uppvärmt och avgasat skifferberg bestående huvudsakligen av skitterkoks, som ligger kvar orubbat i sinn oåka lager, men som genom avgasningen blivit ombildat till en enda porös massa framslapplig för gaser i alla riktningar. Darest sålunda för varje m' olja åtgår omkring 15 m' bergmassa, bildas 1. ex. under ett års tid vid framstållning av 20000 m' skifferolja ett poröst skifferberg om 300000 m'. Under sjalva

torgasningsproceduren av skitferofjan anordnas mom skitferberget en långsamt framåtskridande värmefront, där savål organ tör uppvarmningen (elektriska värmeelement) som avloppskanaler för gasernas avledning successivt sättas i verksamhet

Applinningen avser att använda den på så all utbildade stora porôsa skitterkoksmassan sasom en kalalysator för inledandet av vissa onskade kemiska reaktioner inom densamma. dll med avsikt att framstalla olika substanser under medverkan av kalalysatorn afråga. Harvid atrivttjas de naminda "askamaierna, sedan de slutat att tjanstgora som aviopp for skitteroljegaserna, aven for tillforsel av gaser till statterbeiget. Samtidigt kunna andra dytika Jamaler användas for avlepp av syntesprodukter transfallda mom skifferberget under medverkan av den av skitterkoksen bildade katalysatorn. En del kanaler hildar satedes tillopp till skifferkoksen och andra kanater aylopp från densamma, varvid gaser, som under tryck nedföras i berget på ett stålle, kunna ayforas ur detsamma pø ett annat stalle. Gaser komma hårunder i kontakt med katalysaiorns ylor och paverkas av desamma på sadant satt, som betingas av forhanden varando kemiska och fysikaliska forhållanden

Uppfinningen skall nedan narmare beskrivas under hanvisning till å bitegade ritning som exempel visade uttoringsform for sattets genomforånde, varvid åven ytterligare uppfinningen kanneterknande egenskaper skola angivas

Fig. I visar mer eller mindre schematiskt ett dotterberg, inrattat för framstallning av skifferolja, sett i vertikalsektion.

Fig. 2 visar ett diagram angivande temperaturfordelningen inom skifterberget.

A ritningen betecknar 10 ett antal värmeelement, som åro anbragta på jamna mellanrum i skifferberget 12, på vilket är överlagrat ett lager av kalksten 14 samt eventuellt ett jordlager 16. Ett antal avgaskanaler 18 stå i förbindelse med genom kalk och skiffer ucd-

Composition

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overade gasavlopp 20. Värmeelementen 10 och avgaskanalerna 18 åre samtidigt anordnade i -ader efter varandra i vinkel med ritningsplanet. Gasayloppen 20 tillhorande en dylik and are over forbindellerer 21 och avstangnings- resp. regleringsventifer 22, 23 unstufha till en samlingskanal 24. En storre samlingskanal 25 för ett tlertal samlingskanaler 24 förenar dessa i sin für med en kondensor 16 och ett tvåttorn 27. vari skifferotjegaserna å kant sätt nedkylas och i mojligaste mån sefrias från kondenserbara oljebeståndsdear. Kondensorn 26. vilken även kan utgöras. v resp. omfatta apparatur för annan keinisk chandling av skifferoljegaser t. ex. avskiljling av svavel eller andra biprodukter i dessa. r genom en fedning 28 ansluten till en uppimlingsbehållare 30 för oljan. I denna befállare mynnar även en ledning 32 från tvättsenet 27. Fean en grentedning 34 kunna en lel av de icke kondenserade gaserna avföras enom en ledning 36, i vilken år insatt en veni 38, för att användas som bränsle eller för adra andamái. En annan del av gaserna geomstrómma en kompressoranordning 40. I en sektion av skifferherget begränsad vindratt mot ritningsplangt av plan genom linrna 42, 44 antages pyrolysen, d. v. s. en unr värmetillförset försiggående nybildning av iffergaser vara avslutad. Värmetillförseln Eelengenten 10 har här alltså avbrutits, 1 allet utvinnes för ogonblicket en sektion av ifferberget, begränsad av linjerna 44-46. srmevågen förutsättes alltså vandra i riktngen av pilarna 48. Linjen 50 i fig. 2 repreaterar temperaturfördelningen i de bådastionerna. Vid linjen 44 kan temperaturen va uppnått ett varde, mellan 350–400° C retradesvis omkring 380° C. Temperaturen der genom processen enligt uppfinningen i dning mot linjen 42.

Medan kanalerna 20 i sektionen 44 46 arstgöra som avlopp för de i denna sektion vanna skiffergaserna, har minst en rad dya kanaler, som är belägen vid sektionens

44 bakkant, sett i varmevägens riktning igt pilarna 48. och som å ritningen givits ækningen 52, anslutits till kompressorns try asida via en samlingskanal 54. I gastaderna 52 bringas sålunda de från ledning-34 kommande gaserna att ålerstromma till redan avgasade skifferberget mom områmellan linjerna 42 och 44. En del av dessa eströmmande gaser kunna avledas genom avlopp 56 och en samlingskanal 58 från kanalen 60 inom detta område, tör att eflamplig behandling genom kondensation

tvattning eller andra processer nyttiggöresp. Merledas till ledningen 34. Eventuett må kanalerna 60 vara hopkopplade med dingsledningen 24. Resten av gaserna kunander fortsatt strömning inom skilterbers porosa lagringar i pilarnas 18 riktning må i kontakt med skillerberg mom sek-

tionen 44. 46 dan uppy traumingen av skarter berget pågår och dar allsa skulergiser berder pyrolys ayındas chom iskanalıcı i er Genom astadkomminaet o pilipich'i i ex tryckstegring has giserna other kompression 40 kunna dossa saiedes broig is att strangera i ell kretslopp med tva sinka torgreningar, de s en krets ansluten till pesserenna for 34 sagar sektionen 12 - 11 a. karrerber gebouch dels - a krets innefaltande passagerna 18, 34 och bag-ge sektionerna 12 - 14 och 44 - 16 mon sist ferberget. Sådana gaser vilka genom nedt. ning, kondensation self-traffning between terri oljan bringas således enligt uppfinningen att genomströmme skitterberget, dar de bl. i Kunna bidraga fol en hybgare transport oc oljegaser från skielerberget till kondensoran. läggningen genom den spolverkan, som dyoka gaser komma att prestera. Vid sidan av denn spolverkan avses emellertid caligl applicam; en aven en annao verkan. Vid all offerien ställning med avgasning duckt i skifferber, d uppkommer alltid på grund av det overtivek, som råder i berget vol avgasningen en del forluster genom gasläckage mom berget upp mot markytan. Sprickor finnas har och var nom berget och det overlagrade katkberget år i sig självt icke fullkomligt titl. En mindre de, av de framstallda oljegaserna kommer dar bæ alt så småningom läcka ut genom läckage s sprickor i marken ovanpa skatterberget. Enligt uppfinningen tylles rodan avgasat skriferberg med tilllifalp av en kompressor med anser dar oljan redan utymmits. Det lackage som dårvid allt forfarande uppstår kommer på så satt att besta av lackunde gaser, som icke innchålla någon oba. Harigenom vinnes enligt upptinningen den tordelen, att oljeforluster genom lackage i markytan minskas.

Vid offenlyinning ur skitter kan det anlagas, att beroende på de temperaturer och Tryck, varunder pyrofysia fortgar, avensom beroende på den hastighet, med vilken uppvarminingen av skuttern genomfores, pvrolysen genemfores under av de fysikaliska och kennska betingelserna ir glerade forhallanden. så all olika substanser utfold is vett kvantit is list balanstorballande (all vacodra Salunda kan som exempel antagas at 20% av den utbildade pyrolysgisen ut_ore av vate, en viss del ay densamma ay met or so to indea marst delade kolvåten for att saturen de objebildande. kolvatena på grund av sia storre molekylarvikt komma att uppgå fill en nundre det av den totala gasvolvaren

Sialva pyrolysprocessen ar av en så komplicerad milur, att men er for marvarande kan billredsstallande klantag av men det praktiska resultatet tyder på att en dytik viss proportion mellan de oaka folkeren i attid forelagger. Den genom folmegen 21 till statter berget aterinforda gisen ar vissom av avanstaende frangar, proportionsvis arkare på vale och lattate kotvaten an den misprungTransl Svensk

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Comos gasen dran descende txugrado e a contynimits for anymore skitterbergers stock potosa massa som ik at aktsulisians och dar pyrodys langsamil pagar sitem myetich stoa cyclymer kommer entral upplimmera in execu sholled by valgas odichathar indicates a deciateriutorda gasen att paverka pyronysen i de s riktning all en balans stravar att aferstilles ano⊈den ursprungligen utvurar i pyronysg eæris. sandmansattning. Detta for hallande for de nacmast learning likenas vid on livelinging cases one agl applinningen cisatics de invekel loga-Dyck, under vilka sadan hydroring brukar se nourforas, i della fall med en o<u>fantlig</u> kontaktyla i katalysatorn, som mojligger att momrimlig tid uppuå ett narmande hil ett bacarserat forhalfande mellan de olika reaktionerna vid pyrolysen. Darvid binder mera kol vid det genom aterintoringen tillforda valet, varigenom i koksen kvarblivande kol minskas. till forman for en kvantitaliv okning av de

oljebildande gasetna.

My cark

Enligt uppfinningen passerar de gaser, or vilka ofjan utvimnits först genom en poros bergmassa, dar objeavdrivning redan ar tullbordad. Harnider forvarmes sagda gaser, sedan de mider passagen geman kondensor och tvattorn nedkylts till en lag temperatur, som i praktiken haller sig omkring 0° eller lagte. Der tedan avgasade skifterberget och den spillvarme som i detta varma berg kvartimnak etter pyrolysen, utnyttjas salunda delvis for forvaruning ay den vid pyrolysen medverkande errkulationsgasen. Emedan en sadan gas' varmemnehall ar relativt lagt, konenligt uppfinningen den kvantifel gas, som cirkuleras beroende på omståndigheterna valjas sa, att dess volvm uppgar till en a tlera ganger den vid pyrolysen nybildade gascus vo-Ivac Harigenom underlättas det reaktionstorlopp, som har ovan antytts på så satt, att ellbalansforhallande inom de olika reaktionerna icke behöver narmelsevis uppnas på grund av det stora överskott av lättare kolvaten och vate, som vid pyrolysen finnas tillgangliga-Genom denna rikligare gascirkulation intrader aven det förhållandel, att sadana kolvåten, som ligga på gränsomradet för forgasningen, låttare kunna avforas ur skifferberget med tilllijalp av den rikligage gascirkulationen. De tyngsfa kolvatena, som utan cirkulerande gas kvarbliva och forkoksas i berget. torde dárför med tillligalp av gascirkulation helt eller delvis bringas att medfölja den allmanna gasströmningen. Enligt upptminigen skapas således genom inforande av en cirkulerande gas inom redan uppvarmt skifterto the asymmetric linear and interest as a company of prodatina a de genom parás so o retraciate distance Colvatory Similagea Caraba Linkus. the contract to propper vision bitterkoles. a rese officer entitletions, constraining pa sucya, titl pytoissonmada a skillerberget, pa countries since coordinated and assembly each of the ned reakinppad kalasysteavel, as direkt ir viss in an analysis on findicians as and kolosenneas' octade kolvaten, som sivassamnat i dens onar - varigettom (testlorius) nor form av tooks neathringus.

I stallet for pyrolysgaserna enligt ovan kunna andra gaser, t. ex. generalorgas homana i tracactor astadkommandet av olika onskade kennsta reaktioner under medverkaa av den

porosa violma skiffern.

Patentansprak.

1. Salt vid forgasning av objetorande skitferberg in situ under tillforande av varme genom i skitterberget upptagna kanaier, kannetecknat daray, att sedan ett skitterparti genom pyrolys avgasats och blivit porost, gaser intories i della parti, medan det annu acvarint, genom andra i skofferberget upptagna kapaler an värmetintorselkanalema och all dessa gaser aro av sadan art, att de harunder utsattas for kenniska reaktroner utan forbraining med skillerberget transferance som katalysator.

2. Salt enligt patentanspraket 1. kannetecknal daray, att i skifferpartiet alerratores Mminstone en del av den under pyrosysen bildade gasen, sedan den genom kondensation eller (valtning under avkylning berovats sma-

oljeforande beståndsdelar.

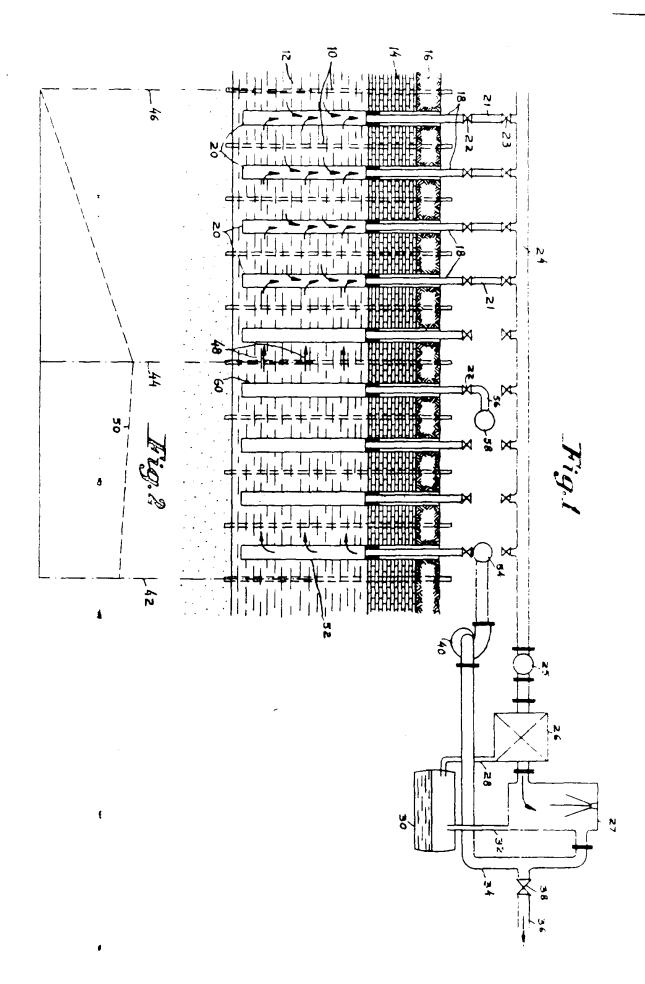
3. Satt enligt patentanspråket 1. kannetecknat daray, att den införda gasen genom en kompressoranordning bringas att stromma genom ett parti av redan avgasat varmt skifterberg for att dårifrån inforas i annat bergbarti, dar oljeutvinning pagår

I Satt enligt patentanspraken ! 3, kannetecknat daray, att en del av den aterintórda gasen uttages från skifferberget innan den natt den zon, i vilken avgasning av skifter pågar, medan en annan del får passera aven den-

Bar Zott

5. Salt enligt något av de foregående patentan spraken, kannetecknat daray, att gaserna infóras i skifferberget genom kanaier. som under pyrolysen tjanstgjorde som gas-

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Translation of the claims of wadish ratent pacification 123.138 Svenska Skifferoljeaktiepulaget, repro, Swedin.

1. A process in the gasification of oil-bearing shale rocks in a situ while supplying heat through channels bored in the rock, characterized in that when a shale portion has been degasified by means of pyrolysis and has become porous gases are introduced in said portion, while it is still warm, through other channels bored in the shale rock than the heat supplying channels, and that a said gases are of such kind that they in the meanwhile are subjected to chemical reactions without combustion, the shale rock acting as a catalyst.

2. A process as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that at least a part of the gas formed during the pyrolysis is recycled into the shale portion after that its oil-bearing constituents has been removed by condensation or washing with cooling.

3 A process as claimed in claim 1, characterised by that
the introduced gas by means of a compressor is caused to flow
through a portion of already degasified warm shale rock to be
introduced in another rock portion wherein oil is being recovered.

tion of shale is taking place, while another part is passed also through this zone.

5. A process as claim d in any of the preceding claims, characterized by that the gases are introduced into the shall rock through the channels serving as gas outlets during the pyrolysis.